PROBABILIDADE 1

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EXERCICIO 03

$$P(Y=k) = \rho(k) = e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \frac{1}{k!} 1_{j_0,j_1,z_1,\dots,j_k}(k)$$

Seja
$$g(Y) = \frac{1}{y+1}$$

 $E_{nrao} = E[g(Y)] = \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} g(y) p(y)$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{y=0}^{i} \frac{i}{y+1}}_{y=0} \underbrace{\varepsilon^{\lambda}_{\lambda}^{y}}_{y!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \underbrace{\frac{1}{y+1} \frac{\lambda^3}{y!}}_{y=0}$$

$$= e^{\lambda} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{y}}{(y+1)!} = e^{\lambda} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda \lambda^{y}}{\lambda (y+1)!}$$

$$=\frac{e^{\lambda}}{\lambda}\frac{\sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{\lambda^{y+1}}{(y+1)!}}, \text{ seja } x=y+1$$

$$=\frac{e^{\lambda}}{\lambda}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i}=\frac{\lambda}{\epsilon^{\lambda}}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i}-\frac{\delta_i}{\delta_i}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{e^{\lambda}} \left(e^{\lambda} - 1 \right) = \frac{\lambda}{1 - e^{-\lambda}}$$